



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## CHINA.

*Reports from Hongkong—Quarantine restrictions—Plague and smallpox.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hough reports:

Week ended January 18. Restrictions enforced by Hongkong remain as reported on November 2. Restrictions enforced against Hongkong remain as reported on November 2.

Quarantinable diseases: Plague, 1 case, 1 death; smallpox, 6 cases, 5 deaths.

Vessels inspected and granted bills of health, 7.

Week ended January 25. Quarantinable diseases: Plague, 3 cases, 3 deaths; smallpox, 31 cases, 28 deaths.

Vessels inspected and granted bills of health, 10.

## CUBA.

*Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Marsillan reports, February 25:

*Week ended February 22.*

|                                                      |     |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Vessels inspected.....                               | 6   |
| Vessels inspected and fumigated.....                 | 2   |
| Bills of health issued.....                          | 8   |
| Members of crews inspected.....                      | 228 |
| Members of crews inspected landed at this port.....  | 1   |
| Passengers inspected in transit for New Orleans..... | 1   |

*Reports from Habana—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Death of yellow fever case at Santa Clara—Summary of yellow fever in Cuba, period January 1–February 26, 1907 and 1908.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas reports, February 26, 29, and March 2:

*Week ended February 29.*

|                                                         |        |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....       | 19     |
| Vessels not inspected and bills of health issued.....   | 6      |
| Members of crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....     | 969    |
| Members of crews of outgoing vessels not inspected..... | 153    |
| Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....           | 1, 239 |
| Vessels fumigated prior to sailing.....                 | 4      |

During this period no new cases of yellow fever were reported from any part of the island.

There was one death from yellow fever at Santa Clara February 28, and 4 cases were discharged cured. One case remains under treatment at Santiago de Cuba.

*Summary of yellow fever in Cuba January 1–February 26, 1907 and 1908.*

From January 1 to February 26, 1907, there were reported for the entire island of Cuba 1 case and 1 death, one focus of infection having been reported to be in the town of Santa Clara.

For the corresponding period in 1908 there have been reported 24 cases (including 6 cases now under treatment) and 8 deaths, the number of foci reported being 19 and extending from Santiago de Cuba, near the eastern end of the island, to Habana, near the western end.

*Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, February 25:

Week ended February 22. Bills of health were granted to 7 vessels clearing for the United States, carrying an aggregate number of 147 members of crews and 6 passengers in transit, of which 4 were bound from Buenos Aires to New York and 2 from Habana to Galveston via Matanzas. No quarantinable diseases were reported during the week.

*Report from Santiago—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—  
Work of fumigation continued.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, February 26:

Week ended February 22. Bills of health issued to 6 vessels bound for the United States. The British steamship *Sheppy Allison*, bound for Philadelphia, was fumigated. The work of fumigating the lower part of the town was finished last week; about 15 to 20 city blocks were fumigated.

HAWAII.

*Report from Honolulu—Case of plague at Hilo bacteriologically confirmed—Examination of rats for plague infection.*

Chief Quarantine Officer Cofer reports, March 9:

The case of plague reported February 24 as having occurred at Hilo, February 22, has been confirmed bacteriologically. (See Public Health Reports, March 6, 1908, p. 285.)

Passed Assistant Surgeon Currie reports that during the week ended February 15, 184 rats were examined bacteriologically at the plague laboratory of the Service at Honolulu. No plague infection found.

INDIA.

*Reports from Calcutta—Transactions of Service—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Plague in India and Bengal.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, February 5:

During the week ended February 1 a bill of health was issued to the steamship *Clan Ferguson*, bound for Philadelphia and New York with a total crew of 78. The usual precautions were taken, the holds fumigated, rat guards placed on the wharf lines, and the Asiatics' effects disinfected.

During the week ended January 18 there were 27 deaths from cholera, 13 from plague, and 8 from smallpox in Calcutta. In Bengal during the same period there were 363 cases of plague, with 298 deaths; and in India 3,905 cases of plague, with 3,150 deaths.